الببليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصري

فهارس مجمعة لمائة وخمسين دورية طبية

(١٩٨٥ - ١٩٨٨)

الجزء الثامن

الغدد الصماء

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الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

١٩٩١

Preface

It is our great honour to continue publishing the parts of the National Bibliography of the Egyptian Medicine which have proved to be very important for public health& medical education foundations, as well as for researchers and scientific research authorities.

The effort done in this work has been going on very steadily since the begining of 1986.

The editor previous experience and background in editing& publishing enable us to put a dynamic plan for such national work with the possibility of renewing, adding, omitting, rearangement of such data.

The hope of establishing a regional data base of medicine was not so far from our thinking.

Our motivation was the great need for such work. It seems quite unfair to our people to be aware of the recent international research through the medicus index, while they are ignorant of the current research done in our very own country and even city.

This led to unneccessary repetition of research papers, with waste of effort, time &money as well as lack of utilization of previous data. There have been too many examples for such waste. The hope of completing this work depend on national cooperation.

For sure the spirit of cooperation offered by the Deans of Egyptian Medical Schools, Editors and Subeditors of the Egyptian Medical Journals was the main milestone which enabled us to achieve such work. We would like to thank all of them.

We would like also to offer special appreciation to Professor Mohamed Abdel Latif, Professor Abdel Salam Gomaa and Prof Mohamed Sakr







Dr. Mohamed El Gawady

Managing Editor of The New
Egyptian Journal of Medicine.

Professor. Fahmy Abu Ahmed

Professor of Radiology &
President of Military Medical Academy.

ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS INDEXED

AFMJ	Armed Forces Medical Journal
AJD	African Journal of Dermatology
AJLM	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine
AMC	Ain Shams Medical Conference (The book of the abstracts of the annual conference)
AMJ	Al Azhar Medical Journal
ASMJ	Ain Shams Medical Journal
AsUMJ	Assiut University Medical Journal
AZDJ	Al Azhar Dental Journal
BAFM	Bullctin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine
BEHA	Bulletin of the Egyptian Hospital Association
BESC	The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
BFP	Bulletin of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University
BFS	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science, Cairo University
BHIPH	The Bullctin of the High Institute of Public Health
BMJ	Benha Medical Journal
BNI	Bullctin of the Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt
BNRC	Bulletin of the National Reasearch Center
BOSE	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt
D.D.	Drugs Digest (WHO/EMO, Alex)
EDJ	Egyptian Dental Journal

EHJ	Egyptian Heart Journal (=BESC The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology, changed its name since October, 1988).
EICRA	4th Egyptian Intemational Congress of Rheumatology (Book of Abstract)
EJA	Egyptian Journal of Anaesthology
EJANA	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy
EJAR	Egyptian Journal of Andrology & Reproduction
EJAS	Egyptian journal of Applied Sciences
EJB	Egyptian Journal of Bilharziasis
EJBIOE	The Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering
EJCDT	The Egyptian Journal of Chest Disease & Tubereulosis
EJEMTC	Egyptian Journal of Environmental Mutagensis, Teratogensis and Carcinogensis.
EJENT	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology
EJFS	Egyptian Journal of Food Science
EJGC	Egyptian Journal of Genetics& Cytology
EJGIT	The Egyptian Journal of Gastroentuology
EJH	The Egyptian Journal of Haematology
EJHIST	The Egyptian Journal of Histology
EJMH	The Egytian Journal of Mental Health
EJMIC	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology
EJN	Egyptian Jornal of Nutrition
EJNPN	The Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Phychiatry& Neurosurgery
EJO	The Egyptian Journal of Oncology
EJP	The Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry
EJPHA	The Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
EJPHY	The Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences
EJPRS	Egyptian Journal of Plastic& Reconstructive Surgery
EJPS	Egyptian Journal of Physilological Sciences
EJRNM	The Egyptian Journal of Radiology& Nuclear Medicine
EJRS	Egyptian Journal of Radiation Sciencs& Applications
EJS	The Egyptian Journal of Surgery
EMJ	The Egyptian Medical Journal
EOJ	The Egyptian Orthopedic journal

ERR	The Egyptian Rheumatology & Rehabuilitation
ERZU	Enviromental Review of Zagazig University
14 ESCAM	The 14 Annual Meeting of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
15 ESCAM	The 15th Egyptian Society of Cardiology Annual Meeting
ESJ	The Egyptian Statisical Journal
GEPA	The Gazette the Egyptian Paediatric Association
GESDY	Gazette of the Egyptian Socicty of Dermatology and Venerology
JDR	Jornal of Drug Research
JEMA	The Jornal of Egyptian Medical Association
JENCI	Journal of Egyptian National Cancer Institute
JEPHA	Journal of Egyptian Public Health Association
JESE	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology
JEUSM	Journal of the Egytian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine
JEST	Journal of the Egyptian Socicty of Toxicology
JESOG	The journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics& Gynaccology
JMMA	Journal of the Medical Military Academy
JMRI	The Journal of the Medical Research Institute
JMS	Journal of Medical Sciences
MMB	Mansoura Medical Bulletin
MP	Mental Peace
MJCU	The Medical Journal of Cairo University
NAACO	Ninth Afro Asian Congess of Ophthalmology
NEJM	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine
OCA	Orthopedics Conferences Abstract
PAMJA	24th Pan Arab Medical Journal Abstract
PAMCA	Pan Arab Medical Conference Association
SJAFO	Scientific Journal of Azhar Faculty of Girls
4 SMPCA	4th Scientific Meeting On Problems Of Cardiac Arrythmias
TMJ	Tanta Medical Journal
4 ZCDV	The 4th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology& Vencrology
5 ZCDV	5th Zagazig Intermational Conference of Dermatology & Venerol-ogy 5z CDV 2188
ZMAJ	Zagazig Medical Association Journal
ZUMJ	Zagazig University Medical Journal

T: Neutrophil Phagocytic Power In Diabetes Mellitus .
A: El-Sayed, S.S., Awad, M.A. Abd-El-Aal, A., Farag, M.F., Rizk, H. and El-Nafees, A.R.
S: MMB.
D: 4/1985
A: Before the availability of insulin and antimicrobial treatment, infection was the most frequent cause of death in diabetics. Even with insulin treatment infections continues to be a common cause for instability and precepitation of ketoacidosis. These observations have suggested that the diabetic patients were inherently more susceptible to infection. Several studies have tried to detect the mechanisms that might predispose the diabetics to an increased frequencey or severity of infection. The aim of this work is to assess the phagocytic power of neutrophils in diabetic patients with and without bacterial infections.

T: Biphasic Dose-Response Curves of Norepinephrine In Vascular Smooth Muscle.
A: Khayyal, M.A. & Bevan, J.A.
S: MMB.
D: 4/1985
A: It has long been accepted that contractions of arterial smooth muscle to exogenously applied norepinephrine (NE) and to sympathatic nerve stimulation (with few exceptions e.g. the cerebral vessels) are mainly mediated through an interaction between NE and alpha adrenergic receptors. However, that the endogenously released NE during sympathetic nerve stimulation act on the same subclass of adrenoceptors that also mediate contractile responses to exogenous NE has been recently challenged.

T: Intravenous Insulin As Route of Administration of Long Acting Insulin (Ultralente).
A: S.H. Galal, W. Bauman and M. Zahran.
S: BAFM.
D: 9/1985
A: Long acting insulin (Ultralente) was injected in two separate groups of dogs I U/Kg. body weight. One group iv and the other subcutaneous to evaluate the iv route of administration. Samples of blood were taken one minute and every hour up to 24 hours after injection and assayed for insulin and glucose. The results showed that iv route cause repid and great fall in glucose level one minute after injection but after 3 hours glucose start to increase again reaching normal value 6 hours after injection. On the other hand SC injection cause gradual and continuous drop in glucose level start 3 hours after injection. Radoimmunoassay showed that insulin by iv route produce pharmacological level one minute after injection and start to disappear after 7 hours, while SC route produce pharmacological level after 3 hours and level of insulin fluctuate reaching maximal level after 24 hours. It is concluded that it could be possible to use iv route for administration of long acting insulin (Ultralente) but this must be accompanied by iv glucose drips in first two hours after injection to prevent sudden hypoglycaemia which might occur in the first 2 hours. But this route of administration should be restricted only to diabetic patients, which show subcutaneous lipodystrophy and insulin resistant diabetics in which the cause is degradation of insulin by subcutaneous enzymes.

T: Some Clinical and Endocrinological Studies In Insulin Dependent Diabetics During Pubertal Development.

A: R. Sakr, Isis M. Ghaly, M.I. Abd-Alla, A.A. Shams El-Din M.I. Osman, F. Helmy, R. El-Meliegy, M. Abu Zekry, and I. Issa.
S:GEPA.
D: 9/1985
A: Seventy-five diabetic children, 50 males and 25 females were selected from the outpatint clinics of the pupils hospital, the University Children's Hospital in Mounira and the Institute for Diabetes in Kasr El-Aini. These children were classified according to a modification of Tanner (1) for pubertal staging. An equal number of healthy school children in the same pubertal stages were included in this study. Blood samples were examined for the levels of the gonadotropic as well as the gonadal hormones. The important finding in this study was the much older chronological age at which the diabetic children reached the corresponding pubertal stages when compared with their healthy playmates. The ultimate adult height was noted to be less in the diabetic patient by 5 cm. Almost all diabetic children have a retarded bone age. The level of the gonadotropic and gonadal hormone did not differ markedly in diabetic and healthy children. The cause of the delay in growth and maturation is not due to hormonal failure. but is most probabley due to the chronic undernutrition of the cells of the body and failure to utilize the amino acids of protein anabolism related to the relative insulin deficiency of these patients.

T: Binding of Phenylbutazone and Salicylate to Plasma Proteins From Normal Subjects and Insulin-Dependent Diabetics.
A: E.A. El-Bassiouni, S.H. Nassar, A.S. Mahgoub and R.E. Rizk.
S: BAFM.
D: 9/1985
A: The protein binding characteristics of phenylbutazone and salicylate were studied in undiluted plasma from normal and diabetic subjects by equilibrium dialysis. Binding of these drugs to plasma from diabetic patients was reduced especially at low drug concentrations where the unbound fractions were substantially higher than in control plasma. The binding of phenylbutazone and salicylate was non-linear. In normal plasma, estimates of the binding constants were: n1=1,n2=2,k1=1.6x10 M and K2=1.5x10M for phenylbutazone and o1=2,n2 = 3,k, = 2.8x10M and K2 = 1.2x10M for salcylate. The changes in binding to diabetic plasma were mainly confined to the affinity of the primary binding sites. No changes were detected in the number of binding classes or the number of binding sites within each class. Only, the affinity constant K1 changed to 0.33x10 for phenylbutazone and to 1.9x10 for salicylate. The decreased binding of these drugs to plasma proteins from diabetics is likely to potentiate the pharmacologic response to normal doses. This should be taken in consideration in order to minimize untoward effects or undesired drug interactions.

T: Serum Hormonal Changes In Cross-Country Running .
A: F.I. Ramzy, M. Zahran, E.A. Abd-El-Fatah.
S: BHIPH.
D: 12/1985
A: The endocrine system is primarily involved in regulating the rate of metabolic activity of various tissues. The changes in endocrine function are responsible for many of the physiological responses and adaptations to muscular exercise. The present study was performed to throw more light upon any metabolic changes in the activity of some hormones (Cortisol, estriol and hormones of the thyroid "T3, T4") during muscular exercise among the Cross-Country runners (12.600 Km.).

T: Effect of 13-Cis-Retinoic Acid On Plasma Levels of Fsh LH & Testobterone in Male New Zealand Rabbits .
A: I.A. Sadek, F.M. Ali, A.M. Al-Quarshi, O.T. Sagaf & A.A. Attalah.
S: BAFM.
D: 12/1985
A: Daily treatment of adult male New Zealand rabbits with 13-cisretinoic acid (1 mg/kg body weight) for 6 weeks lead to a gradual increase in the plasma level of FSH. LH concentrations were also increased the degree of increase flucuated during the 6 week treatment period. Plasma testosterone values increased up to the end of the third week of treatment then declined to a level lower than control values. Atrophy of the testis and an inibition of spermatogenesis was observed in the rabbits treated for 6 weeks with 13-cis-retinoic acid. These results provide evidence that chronic 13-cis-retinoic acid treatment results in changes in endocrine activity of male New Zealand rabbits.

T: Effect Of Chronic Active Hepatitis on Pancreatic Reserve Of Insulin.
A: El-Damasy H. Raafat. S., Souher M. Gammal El-Din, Laila Abo-El-Magd, Abdel-Aziz M.F., and Gamal M.M.
S: AEE.
D: 1/1986
A: 10 patients with chronic active hepatitis (CAH) (confirmed by abnormal liver function tests, hepatitis surface antigen, and liver biopsy) were studied, and compared with 10 healthy controls. The endocrine pancreatic reserve of insulin was assessed by glucose in the fasting state, then 30, 60 and 120 minutes after 50 grams of oral glucose intake. Glucose tolerance was impaired in all patients (mean 151.429 ± 16.025) mg% at 120 min with significant increase in comparison with healthy controls (mean 84.7 ± 15.1) mg%. At the same time there was significant increase of insulin both in the fasting state mean 46.714 ± 21.045 mU/ml compared to control 10.1 ± 4.1 and at 120 minutes mean 73.429 ± 30.065 compared to control 12.2 ± 3.8. It was concluded that although there was glucose intolerance, yet there was hyperinsulinaemia whose significance was discussed in the text.

T: Pituitary Gonadal Hormones and Aging .
A: M.O. El-Haieg, Y.E. Megahed, S.T. El- Aasar, M.A. Refaat, I.A. Ibrahim, R.A. Ryad, MJK. Shalaby and M. Fodah.
S: AEE.
D: 1/1986
A: The concomitant elevation in the serum levels of gonadotrophins (LH, FSH) in the presence of decline in the serum level of testosterone suggests an age associated primary gondal hypofunction. The marked individual variation in the serum level of testosterone and the maintainance of the serum level of the Dihydrotestosterone with age in addition to the non complete cessation of gonadal function explin the absence of true climacteric in elderly men.

T: Cortisol and Secretion In Cases Of Ruptured Oesophageal Varices.
A: Rifaie, M.R., El-Kannishy, M.H., Abdel Hafez, Z., and El-Sherbeeny, Y.A.
S: AEE.
D: 1/1986
A: The adrenal and pituitary glands are responding to the stress of bleeding by compensatory hyperactivity and the pituitary reserve is impaired while the adrenal one is

T: Sodium and Potassium Metaboism In Bilharziasis .
A: Hafiez, A.A., Abdel-Aziz., M.T. El-Razhi, E.H. and K. Salama.
S: AEE.
D: 2/1986
A: Treatment with furosenide showed insignificant changes in the different parameters measured. Spironolactone caused marked decrease in plasma aldosterone plasma renin activity and increase in the urinary excretion of sodium after the treatment . Combination of the two drugs caused decrease in serum sodium, plasma aldosterone, plasma renin activity and increase in the urinary excretion of sodium.

T: The Combined Effects of Exogenous Insulin and Glucagon Administration of Blood Glucose In The Normal and Different Types of Diabetes Mellitus.
A: M.M. Arab, Amina El-Saaran, M.Y. Ghanem.
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1986
A: The effect of exogenous I.V. insulin and glucagon administration on the blood glucose level was studied in twenty four cases that were equally subdivided into three group. Group I.: I.D.D.M., Group II: NIDDM and Group III of non-diabetics normal control.
A- An insulin sensitivity test was performed, 0.1 unit crystalline insulin kg B.W. I.V was given as one shot.
B- Sensitivity to glucagon was tested by giving 1 mg glucagon ampoules I.V as one shot.
C- Combined insulin and glucagon load both were given simultaneously and blood samples for glucose estimation were taken at (0-10-20-30-45-60-90- and 120 minutes) following the above three tests. The recent concept of the bihormonal pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus was evident in the present study, such concept is based on which insulin deficiency is associated with second hormonal abnormality as relative or absolute hyperglucagonemia. The predominance of action of insulin (hypoglycemic response) on glucagon (hyperglycemic respouse) over the other and the compensatory counterregulatory mechanisms differed in their efficancy in the two types of diabetes mellitus.

T: Some Biochemical and Heamatological Changes In Diabetes Mellitus Before and After Treatment.
A: Salwa M. Rakha,
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1986
A: This study was carried out on twenty three female cases, non obese, with newly diagnosed maturity onset diabetes (non-insulin dependent). The aims of the present study were to determine the antidiabetic activity of new sulphonylurea drug (Gliclazide) and to assess its effects on serum lipids, renal functions and blood fibrinolysis over three months treatment. Total choleserol and HDL-cholesterol decreased significantly after treatment. Triglycerides level decreased significantly while phospholipids and different lipoprotein fractions did not change significantly after treatment. Blood fibrinolytic activity was significantly increased while fibrinogen level and fibrinogen degradation products levels showed insignificant changes. There was significant decrease in serum sodium and chloride levels while serum creatinine was signficnatly increased after treatment. Urine sodium, potassium, chlorides were significantly decreased with diminished urine volume. Amounts of sodium, potassium and chlorides reabsorbed/minute by the kidney were significntly decreased after treatment.

less affected.

T: Metabolic Evaluation Of Glipizide In Diabetes Mellitus .
A: Nabih, A.M., Raatat, S.M., Abdel-Aziz, M.F. Hamed, M.A. and Hamed, M.S.
S: AEE.
D: 1/1986
A: The absolute efficacy of glipizide in controlling diabetes was satisfactory as regards fasting glucose, Hb A1C, serum cholesterol, and triglycerides. However, there was inadequate effect on serum HDL-cholesterol. Moreover, the immunoreactive insulin was not significantly increased inspite of adequate control of serum glucose levels which might be due to extrapancreatic effect of glipizide.

T: Zinc Metabolism and The Effect Of Oral Contraceptive Agents On Plasma Zinc Levels Of Middle Aged Women.
S: AEE.
D: 1/1986
A: 67 women were investigated as experimental group while they were taking different types of oral contraceptive agents (OCA) and 40 women control group. The mean value of plasma zinc levels of the whole studied subjects was 79.48 ± 5.63 ug/100 ml while that of the controls was 98.92 ± 6.92. ug/100 ml. Also we fond that the more estrogenic content of OCA in different subgroups the more the decrease in plasma zince levels while the progesterone content has no such effect .

T: Glucagon, Insulin and Glucose in Portal and Systemic in Patients With Warren"s Shunt.
A: A. Hafiez A.S. Hammam, E.Z., Abbas, A. Kotb, F.A. Halawa and A. Gad.
S: AEE.
D: 1.86
A: All patients were subjected to warren's operation. The postoperative follow-up of these patients for 30 days indicated that warren's shunt causes minor hormonal disturbances at this period of time which adds more to the advantage of the operation being a selective and not a total shunt.

T: The Effect Of Gamma Radiation Doses On The Human Pituitary Gland.
A: A.R. Shafei, M.B. El-Hennawy, M.H. El-Mashak, A. Abdel-Khalek & M.S. Mortagy.
S: AEMJ.
D: 2/1986
A: This work discusses the effect of diferent gamma radiation doses on the human pituitary gland when radiotherapy was applied for some brain tumours. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) technique was used to measure the radiation effect on the gonadotrophic hormones (follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and lutinzing hormone (LH) secreted by the gland. Radiation caused an increase in the FSH level of two patients after giving a dose of 30 Gy, and the LH level of three patients showed a continous decrease as the dose of radiation increased to 40 Gy. One patient began the treatment with a very low FSH and LH level, and radiotherapy caused no remarkable change in his hormonal level.

T: Clinical Value of Lymphocyte Glyocgen Content Determination In The Assessment of Diabetic Control.
A: El-Sheikh, E.B. Farag A., and Wafy A.
S: TMJ.
D: 6/1986
A: The periodic acid schiff (PAS) reaction has been employed widely for indentificantion of carbohydrate together with glycol groups in the carbon chain such as glycogen. A semiquantitative study on the periodic acid schiff (PAS) positive index of lymphocytes have been reported in insulin dependent and type II diabetic patients, before and after controlling the plasma glucose level.

T: Uricemia In Diabetes and Prediabetes .
A: Darwish El-Hallous, Amina El-Assran, Skina Gommaa, Aly Abdel-Aal., and A. El-Amin.
S: JMMA.
D: 6/1986
A: Serum uric acid have been estimated in ninty subjects that were equally subdivided as diabetics, prediabetics and controls. There was significant hypouricemic levels in the diabetic group when compared with the other two groups. Moreover, there was much lower levels of serum uric acid with longer duration of diabetes than those of shorter duration. The prodnisone augmented glucose tolerance test (P.A.G.T.T.) gave positive results in 40% of the prediabetics of (suspects) that showed hyperuricemic levels in contrast to the other groups. The interplaying mechanisms of such uricemic alteration in present study is discussed.

T: Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease In Diabetics and Correlation With Plasma Lipid Chahges .
A: Amara F., El-Amin A. El-Saaran A. Nofal N., El-Dakak I.
S: TMJ.
D: 6/1986
A: Out of the 50 diabetics included in this work 11 (22%) had coronary heart disease (CHD). The prevalence of CHD among the 50 diabetic patients was analysed in relation to plasma lipid and lipoprotein values. The results suggest that CHD in diabetics is more likely to occur. When plasma lipid concentrations are raised. Hypertriglyceridemia was the most common lipid abnormality met with in this study. Raised serum triglyceride and prebeta lipoprotein values showed a more pronounced relation with CHD than did raised serum cholesterol and beta lipoproteins or decreased HDL-Cholesterol values.

T: Reversal Of Postcastration Atrophy of Rabbit Prostate By Testosterone Treatment.
A: Allam M.R. and Salem A.A.
S: TMJ.
D: 6/1986
A: A histological and histochemical studies of the prostate gland were carried out in rabbit by light microscopy. Fifteen adult male tame rabbits were used. The control animals were of the first group. In the second and third groups the rabbits were castrated. One month after castration the animals of the third group were injected daily by testosterone propionate

(1 mg/100 Gm body weight) for one month.

T: Skinfold Measurements Versus Different Weight-Height Ratios In Obesity.
A: Refaie, M.R., Sultan, W.A., Rizk, H., Azzam, F.O. Youssef, A.A. and El-Sherpeny, A.H.
S: AEE
D: 7/1986
A: Skinfold measurements had the highest correlations with body fat content as estimated by regresson equation followed by Quetelet's index and other obesity indices (W/H, W/H and W 1/3/H) yielded lower correlation with body fat. It was found that the other methods depending on weight/height ratio tends to overestimate body fat and obesity while the skinfold mehtod revealed the lowest figures of obesity. However the standard error of detection of body fat using the skinfold methods was found to be of the same magnitude as that reached by the Quetelet's index.

T: Study On The Effect of Ketotifen On Growth Hormone Secretion In Asthmatic Children.
A: Abdel-Khalek, A., Abdel-Rahman, H., El-Ahl, M.H.S. and El-Sherbeeni, E.A.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: The growth hormone level, both basal and after insulin induced hypoglycaemia was not affected by ketotifen treatment. It may be concluded that children undergoing long ketotifen treatment have normal growth and development.

T: Calcium Metabolism In Bilharziasis.
A: Abdel-Aziz M.T., Hafiez, A.A., El-Raziky, E.H.S. Gobba, Soheir Zakaria and Maysa K. Salama.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: The results showed that serum total calcium was not significntly altered in the different stages of bilharziasis. This result could be due to absence of manifest hepatocellular damage as well as the existance of secondary hypoparathyroidism which was proved by the marked increase of plasma parathyroid hormone in bilharzial patients. The fasting level of plasma thyrocalcitonin increased than normal in the ascitic stage only. This could explain the increase in the urinary excretion of calcium in these patients.

T: Adrenocortical Reserve in Diabetes Mellitus .
A: Ghareeb, A., El-Damassy, H., Raafat, S., El-Asmar, F., Soheir Gamal El-Din, Abdel-Aziz M.F. and Awad, R.S.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: Basal serum cortisol level and the adrenal reserve were estimated in 36 patients with diabetes mellitus to evaluate the functional state of the adrenocortical gland in diabetic patients. The study comprised four groups of subjects, controlled diabetics, uncontrolled diabetics with hyperglycemia, uncontrolled diabetics with ketosis and normal controls. Elevated serum cortisol level in basal state and after stimulation by synacthen was found.

T: Morphologic and Morphometric Analysis of Endocrine Pancreas In Elderly Males.
A: Hassan T.A., Hammad F.K., Hassan O.A., Badran M. and Fawzi O.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: Numerous studies have shown an increased prevalence of diabetes mellitus in human aging. Moreover, glucose tolerance tests performed on subjects without clinical diabetic signs showed abnoremalities whose frequency increased with increasing age. The aim of the present study was to assess morphologic and morphometric changes in aging human islets of langerthans. Pancreases from 12 autopsy cases, 6 young and 6 old non-obese non-diabetic cases were submitted to histological and morphometrical treatments. Each pancreas was weighted and blocks were taken from the different regions of the pancreas for processing, sectioning and staining which was followed by morphometric study. Our results showed decrease in volume of islet tissue in aging but the proportions between A,B,D cells were not affected. We also found interstitial fibrosis in the aged islets of Langerhans but no amyloid changes were detected.

T: Endocrine Pancreatic Function In Aging.
A: M.O. El-Haieg, Y.E. Megahed, S.T. El-Asar, M.A. Refaat, R.A. Ryad, I.A. Ibrahim, N.A. Hussein, A.A. Rashwan, M.A. Semary, M.A. Shalaby, A.F. Zeid, M.E.G. Kamar, M.A. Farahat.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: Not available.

T: Prognostic Value Of Cerebrospinal Fluid Sugar In Tuberculous Meningitis In Egypt.
A: M.M. Hussein, M.F. Abdel-Wahab, M.M. Ashour, N.I. Girgis and E.K. Botros.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: Serial determination of CSF glucose is an easy way for studying the prognostic value of the effect of therapy of tuberculous meningitis and at least 6 months are needed for efficient follow up.

T: Effect Of Androgen Therapy On Plasma Lipid Pattern .
A: El-Damasy H., Raafat S., Abdel-Aziz M.F., Hamed M.A., Soheir Gamal, Mondi S.
S: AEE.
D: 7/1986
A: Our results showed that testosterone therapy resulted in a significnt increase of both plasma cholesterol (204 ± 26.55 mg/dl) (239.8 ± 39.52) and low density lipoproteins (LDL) (45.28 ± 6.74) (53.73 ± 8.49) and a significant decrease in plasma high density lipoproteins (HDL) (33.69 ± 7.37) (30.45 ± 6.83) while there were insignigicant changes in plasma levels of both total lipids (601.3 ± 123.02) (629 ± 122.92) and very lkow density lipoproteins (16.96 ± 7.78) (16.23 ± 7.4).

T: Possible Teratogenic Mechanism Of Streptozocininduced Hyperglycemia.
A: Amina H. ADS, Mohamed G. Abbass and Sana El-Zoghby .
S: JEMA.

D: 8/1986

A: The mechanism by which hyperglyceimia exerts its teratogenic effect is not known. This study evaluated whether arachidonic acid might be involved in this process. This hypothesis was tested in animal model of diabetic pregnant rats. The subcutaneous injection of arachidonic acid (200 mg/kg body weight daily) into pregnant diabetic rats during the period of palatal development and fusion (days 10-15 of gestation) did not alter the maternal glucose concentration or the weight of the embryos. However, the incidence of palatal clefting was significantly reduced from 11.11% to 2% (P<0.001). Administration of indomethacine (10mg/kg body weight) concurrently with arachidenic acid blocked this correcive effect. The evidence presented indicates that arachidonic acid supplementation exerts a significnt protective effect against the teratogenic of hyperglycemia in vivo rat animal model.

T: Pituitary and Parapituitary Tumours, Clinical and Laboratory Studies.

A: Hassan, T.A. Abdel-Hamid, T. Abdel-Khalek, A.

S: AFMJ.

D: 8/1986

A: Fifty patients with pituitary area tumours were selected for this study, they were diagnosed clinically, by hormonal assay and by radiological studies. Surgical removal of the tumour was done by the transsphenoidal and by the frontal approaches. Pathological studies were performed. Serum FSH, LH and prolactin were determined by double antibody radioimmunoassay methods. Serum prolactin level was found to be more than 13 times in male patients, and more than 3 times in female patients as compared with normal controls. Prolactin in serum is a valuable screening test for patients with suspected pituitary adenoma.

T: Study of The Causative Agents In Infected Lesions Of Diabetic Patients.

A: A. Rakha, S. El-Shazly, E. El-Ghawwawi and M. Morsi Arab.

S: BHIPH.

D: 9/1986

A: The aim of the study were to:-

1- Isolate and identify the different microorganisms from infected skin diabetic lesions.

2- Evaluate the efficiency of the commonly used antibiotics on these organisms.

T: The Gall Bladder In Diabetes Melltus, Correlative Study Between Clinical, Ultrasonography and Oral Cholecystography.

A: S. Khalil, A. Abdel-Moity and Amina El-Saaran.

S: BAFM.

D: 9/1986

A: Fifty patients with different types of diabetes mellitus were meluded in the present sudy. They were subdivided into: Group 1: 20 insulin dependent diabetics, group II A: 15 non-insulin dependent diabetics and group II B: 15 obese non-insulin dependent diabeties. In the total 50 diabeties 26 patients showed different ultrasonographic patterns of choleeyatopathies (53%) while a less number of patients showed positive radiographic evidences of G.B. disorders when examined by oral cholecystography (20 patints i.e. 40% of cases). The majority of patients who had G.B. diseases were of the NIDD type of particular the obese type having gastrointestinal autonomic neuropathies. There will be comparative study between the clinical evidences of cholecystopathics, G.B. ultrasonography and oral

cholecystography.

T: Screening For Diabetes Melitus In Pregnant Women With, and Without, Risk Factors For Diabetes Melitus.
A: Mohamed Abdel-Razik, Ali El-Gazar, Kamal Fahmy, Gihen Allam and Adel-Eid.
S: BMJ.
D: 9/1986
A: A 50 gm, oral glucose load and a l-hour capillary blood glucose determination, with an abnormal level of 150 mg/dl or more was used as a glucose challenge screening test (GCT). Patients with abnormal GCT underwent an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) using 100 gm glucose load. Twenty eight (28%) women in the at risk group had an abnomal HCT and 8 of these (8%) demonstrated an abnotmal OGTT. Fourteen (14%) women in the control group had an abnormal GCT and 3 of these (3%) demonstrated an abnormal GCT . In the total population of 200 women 42 (21%) had an abnormal GCT and II (5.5%) of these demonstrated an abnlormal OGTT. There was no statistically significant difference between the incidence of gestational diabetes in the at risk and control groups (P<.05) . However, in the at risk group, the incedence of abnormal OGTT (diabetes) was statistically mor in pregnant women with mor than one risk fator (P< 0.05).

T: The Endocrinologists Responsibility .
A: Paul Ghalioungui.
S: AEE.
D: 10/1986
A: In our younger days, insulin was the only isolated hormone, the thyroid, the sex hormones, and adrenalin were suspected, though not yet identified . But nowadays, a whole page would not suffuce to list the known substances with hormonal properties. What with gastro-intestinal, neural and tissular hormones, mediators, transmitters, and messengers, a hormone stand at the gate of every body function permitting arresting, activating and in general, modulating it. A succession of hormones takes charge of food immediately it enters the mouth and like a genetle knight, leads it through the dedalus of gastro-intestinal gates to the liver, where others take charge, and so on, until it is delivered, a well groomed bride, to the tissues where new ushers introduced it into the metabolic bridal bed where it is finally consumed or metamorphosed.

T: Endocrinology Aspects of Breast Cancer.
A: Afaf A. El-Faras, Fardous, M. Zaki, Asser, E. Kamar, K. Zaki, Mohiya, El-Kharadly and S. Fahmy.
S: JMRI.
D: 10/1986
A: Serum ovarian hormones estrone (E1), estradiol (E2), estriol (E3) and progesterone were measured in 40 normal controls and in 40 patients with breast cancer. All patients and controls were premenopausal and they were comparable for age. Data obtained from patients were first analysed collectively and then both patients and controls were further divided into two subgroups according to their progesterone (P) serum levels. The patients and controls whose progesterone serum levels were more than 2 ng/ml were grouped under the subtitle "cases with ovulatory cycles" and they comprised 40% of the studied patients and 10% of the control group. The other subgroup who have progesterone levels less than 2 ng/ml were considered "cases with anovulatory cycles" and they comprised 60% of the studied patints and 90% of the control group.

T: Paget's Disease of The Breast: A Histochemical Study.
A: Kawther, M.F. Hosny, IB. M. El-Gazayerli, SUz. W. Skander. and Rafik, S. Girgis.
S: JMPI.
D: 10/1986
A: Six cases of paget's disease of the breast were subjected to an enzyme histochemical study including succinic dehydrogenase, acid phosphatase, alpha non specific esterase and alkaline phosphatase. The succinic dehydrogenase and alpha non specific esterase presented a moderate cytoplasmic activity and the acid phosphatase appeared as coarse cytoplasmic granules. The alkaline phosphatase activity was confined to the cell membranes. The enzyme reactions were more prominent in paget's cells against the unaffected epidermal cells. In histological sections stained with the routine conventional haematoxyline and eosin, melanin pigment was seen in paget's cells in only one case.

T: A Study Of The Outcome Of Care Provided At One Of The Health Insurance Diabetic Clinics In Alex.
A: H. Saleh, M.D. El-Borgy, Wafaa W. Guirguis and Mofida M. Kamal.
S: BHIPH.
D: 12/1986
A: Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by an insidious course. When poorly managed it often culminates into serious microvascular complications that could lead to blindness, limb gangrene or renal failure.It was stated that a large fraction of the considerable mortality and morbidity from diabetes mellitus is preventable by correct management of the disorder. In a British population Study, found that 15 percent of persons less than 50 years of age known to have diabetes at the time of their death died of preventable complications of the disorder. The disease has been frequently selected for health accounting projects since measurable medical outcomes could be attained by imposing good care to the patients.

T: Electronystagmography In Diabetic Patients.
A: F.A. El-Badry, M.R. Abd-El-Hady, A.TH. Farweez M. Wafaie.
B: SJAMF
D: 12/1986
A: Electronystagmography has proved to be of great value in examination of the vestibular system. Electronystagmography has been done on 30 controlled diabetic patients to demonstrate spontaneous nystagmus and bithermal caloric nystagmus. There were no cases with spontaneous nystagmus. As regards the bithermal caloric test, it was found that:
* Diabetes mellitus has a more marked pathological effect on the vestibular system in old age than on younger patients.
* The effect of duration of the diabetes mellitus is relatively less than the effect of aging with diabetes.
* Sex was not a significnt variable in the caloric nystagmus seen in diabetic patients. The results were virtually the same in males and females.

T: Prostaglandins In Bronchial Asthma.
A: El-Damasy, Soheir Gamal El-Din, Fadila Gadalla.
S: AEE.
D: 1/1987

A: The study was conducted on forty individuals: ten patients suffering from extrinsic asthma, ten patients suffering from intrinsic asthma, ten asthmatic patients after controling the attacks, lastly, ten normal subjects matching the same age and sex. Prostaglandins E were estimated in the sera of all individuals by radioimmunoassay. PGE levels were significantly low in both types of asthma during the onset of the attack (extrinsic asthma group 2.19 ng/ml, intrinsic asthma group 2.13 ng/ml as compared to controls 2.61 ng/ml). There was no significant difference in PGE levels among the 1st two groups. After control of the attack, the maean serum level of PGE increased significntaly (2.64 ng/ml), there was no significant difference between the levels of PGE after the attacks to that of healthy control group (2.64 ng/ml in asthmatic patients, 2.61 ng/ml in control patients).

T: Effects of Acetyl Salicylic Acid On Prostaglandind and Glucose In Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus .

A: Raafat, S.M., El-Damasy, H., Soheir Gamal El-Din, Ghareeb M., Fadila Gadalla and Atalla . E.

S: AEE.

D: 1/1987

A: The role of prostaglandin E in human diabetes and the possible role of PGE inhibitors were discussed in an attempt to improve the glucose intolerance in adult onset diabetes. Samples form 20 adult onset diabetics and 10 normal controls were taken for fasting blood glucose, one hour and two hours after oral acetyl salicylic acid (2 grams). PGE values were estimated in the fasting state then one hour after acetyl salicylic acid intake. Significnat reduction of the blood glucose after the drug intake was found as well as significant reduction of PGE in diabetic patients as compared to control individuals.

T: Glucagon In Some Thyroid Diseases.

A: Mahgoub, M.A., Fiky, M.A., Hamed M.A., Soheir Gamal El-Din and Tawfik M.A.

S: AEE.

D: 1/1987

A: It was found that basal pasma glucagon is significntly high in hypothyroid patients and in group "B" thyrotoxicosis compared to the controls. Non significant changes were found in basal glucagon levels in group "A" thyrotoxicosis and SNG. Fasting blood sugar was normal in all patient groups. A significant rise in blood glucose through IVGTT was found in thyrotoxicosis, while there was a significant decrease in 5 min. blood glucose in hypothyroid patients. We concluded that glucose intolerance in thyrotoxicosis is partly due to hyperglucagonaemia in some patients and partly due to insulin resistance and increased glucagon receptors. Hyperglucagonaemia in hypothyroidism may be due to exaggerated insulin response.

T: Hyperprolactinemia In Clinically Idiopathic Impotence .

A: Hanafy, S., Fahmy, I.M. and El-Dakhly, M.R.

S: EJAR.

D: 1/1987

A: Serum prolactin (PRL) and testosterone (T) were evaluated in 100 cases presenting with clinically idiopathic impotence to determine the incidence of hyperprolactinemia (HPRL) among them and to clarify the relationship between HPRL, low T and type of impotence. Normal prolactin level was detected in 91 cases (82.7%). Mild elevation of PRL was found in 15 cases (13.7%). 4 cases (3.6%) showed marked elevation of serum PRL. In one patient a pituitary macroadenoma was discovered. Serum T was low in 7 cases (6.4%) and normal

in other patients. The results showed that while idiopathic impotence was associated with marked HPRL, no significant association between type of impotence and patients with mild HPRL or low T could be found. The mean T level of patients with marked HPRL showed a significant reduction when compared to patients with normal PRL. On the other hand T showed no significant difference between cases with mild HPRL and cases with normal PRL. The data points to the importance of measuring PRL in every case presenting with clinically idiopathic impotence.

T: Cervical Mucus Immunoglobilins and Sperm Antibodies In cases of Unexplained Infertility.

A: Shaarawy, El-Mallah, S.Y.S. Khalifa, A.A. and El-Essaily, I.

S: EJAR.

D: 1/1987

A: Twenty one infectile women with apparently unexplained infertility and thirty healthy women (controls) were chosen in this study. Cervical mucus collected at mid cycle from all cases were tested for sperm agglutinins and immobilizins. Positive sperm immobilization tests were encountered into two thirds of infertile women, while one case only amongst controls had a positive test. Positive macro agglutination tests were found in one third of infertile women with negative tests in all control subjects. Cervical mucus IgC, A and M levels were found to be significantlyhigher in infertile women than controls. All cases having positive sperm immobilization test showed elevated cervical mucus IgG, A & value above the 95% can findence range of control, while cases showing both possitive sperm. immobilization and agglutination tests had elevated cervical musus IgG, A & M values above the 99% confidence range of controls. The loss of sperm mobility, viabiltiy and inhibition of sperm penetration are the expected events for those changes. These results indicate the possible role of locally produced immunoglobulins sperm antibodies by the cervix in cases of unexplained infertility. Thus determination of cervical mucus immunoglobulins and detection of sperm antibodies are recommended laboratory investigations needed for diagnosis of immunologic infertility.

T: Catecholamines In Plasma and Ascitic Fluid In Patients With Bilharzial Hepatic Fibrosis.

A: El-Damasy, H., Soheir Gamal El-Din , Abd-El-Aziz, M.F. Abou-Seif, A. SH., and Farag, M.M.

S: AEE.

D: 1/1987

A: The results obtained in the present work showed a decrease of plasma catecholamines which was more pronounced in the ascitic than the non ascitic group of liver cirrhosis. The reduction amounted to (-13% and -20%) of norepinephrine and (-28% and -18%) of epinephrine in the ascitic and non ascitic groups respectively. The mean arterial blood pressure was reduced by 10% in both groups which may be explained by the diminished adrenergic efficiency and impairment of peripheral vasoconstriction. Concerning catecholamines in the ascitic fluid, the results showed contrasting (negative) relation between plasma and ascitic fluid catecholamines suggesting some sort of escape of catecholamines from plasma to ascitic fluid.

T: Serum and Urinary Lactoferrin In Diabetics With And Without Urinary Tractr Infection .

A: N.A. Schoukry, S.A. Farrag, M.R. Baddar, F. El-Sherief, M.S. El-Shafei and A.

Shaker.
S: JMMA.
D: 5/1987
A: This study included 20 diabetic patients without and 20 diabetic patients with urinary tract infection and 10 persons as a control all of them were of different age and sex. Biochemical examination for fasting, post prandial blood sugar level was done for all of them besides blood urea and serum creatinin, mean while serum and urinary lactoferrin levels were estimated by radial immunodiffusion method, all diabetics and controls had complete urine examination and urine culture with determination of bacterial count in urine, all patients had an ultrasonic examination for both kidnys, besides the 20 patients with urinary tract infection had I.V.P. and plain X-ray on urinary tract to exclude any obstructive lesion and to exclude any urinary tract abnormality. The results were discussed and few important points came up, the first is the possibility of the low serum level of lactoferrin as a part of the diabetic syndrome. The second is the importance of lactoferrine as a factor in defensive mechanism of urinary tract against bacterial infection, a third point is the possibility of inability of diabetics to increase thir lactoferrin levels infront of bacterial infection challenge. Lastly the value of ultrasonograpy as an easy, simple and accurate method in diagnosis of early kidney affection in chronic urinary tract infection.

T: Diabetes Mellitus: A syndrome Por Research.
A: Professor Ahmed Ghareeb MD.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: This disease is known for ages, described by Galen, Aretaio, Ibn Sina, Elrazy and even by Hisi Raa in the pharonic era. A historical review was described by Ghareeb (1986) in Applied Endocrinoloy in Egypt: 3:1, pp 1-12. Readers interested in this aspect of the disease are referred to this paper. Hyperglycemia and glycosuria are found in 25% of acromegalics, cushing's disease, haemochromatosis, patients under steroid therapy for long periods or thiazide group of diuretics. Glucose intolerance is also found in hyperthyroidism and the elderly. Although experimental diabetes can be made by several meany yet an experimental model suitable for research can be made by destruction of the islets using streptozotocin or phlorzin or alloxam. Although hyperglycemia and glycosuria can be induced in such experimental models, yet it is extremely rare to find diabetic triopathies, encountered in man.

T: Apolipoprotein-B an Other Lipoprotein Abnormalities In Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Meiltus, Effect of Glycemic Control .
S: ZMAJ.
D: 10/1987
A: Sera from 25 uncontrolled insulin-dependent diabetic (IDD) patients showed a significantly higher mean values of basal serum triglycerides, very-low-density-lipoprotein (VLDL), cholesterol, low-density-lipoprotein. (LDL) cholesterol and apolipoprotein-B (APO-B) than those from 20 non-diabetic normal control subjects. Also, a significant low level of high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol was obtained while indifferent values were noticed as regard basal total serum cholesterol. Glycemic control was done, to the diabetic group, through a short term insulin regim for 6 weeks and lipid and lipoproteins were redetermined for the same group after control. A significant reduction was noticed in basal serum total cholesterol, trigluceride, VLDL-cholesterol, LDL-Choleserol, and APO-B while mean serum level of HDL-cholesterol showed a significant rise.

T: Parathyroid Gland Function Following Subtotal Thyroidectomy.
A: M.S. Abdel Sami, Abdel-Azim Riffat, M. Mahfouz, G.M. Said, M. Khedr.
S: EJS.
D: 10/1987
A: A series of 39 goitres submitted to subtotal thyroidectomy were studied postoperatively for the effect of surgery on parathyroid function. The serum levels of calcium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase and parathormone were estimated before and after surgery and correlated with the size of thyroid remant, ligation of the inferior thyroid artery, exposure of the recurent laryngeal nerve and the histopathology of the removed specimen. A relatively high incidence of postoperative hypoparathyroidism was observed, so that special precautions are necessary. Besides technical precautions during surgey the postoperative serum calcium must be estimated 2 weeks after thyroid surgery to detect postoperative hypocalcaemia and start proper treatment early.

T: The Diagnosis and Management of Thyroid Disease.
A: A. Ghareeb.
S: NEJM.
D: 11/1987
A: The aim of this paper is to attract attention of the general practioner, who is usually the first to face patients presenting with many thyroid disorders. I mean to attract his or her attention to the recent trends in the diagnosis and management of thyroid diseases. It is a practical presentation of what we see and observe in our country.

T: Effect of Juvenile Hormone Analogue Zr-515 On The Parasite Nasonia Vitripennis (Walker) Viaits Host Chrysomyia Albiceps (Hiedemann).
A: Aziza H. Omar.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Topical application of juvenile hormone analogue (JHA) ZR-515 to the host, Chrysomyia albiceps (Wiedemann) puparia had no effect on the emergence and sex ratio of both male and female parasites, Nasonia vitripennis (Walker). Also oviposition behaviour and pattern of eggs laid by female parasites were not affected. Treatment of host puparia with JHA was found to have a very little effect on the longevity of male and female parasites emerged.

T: Apport DE LA Medicine Traditionelle Dans LE Traitement DU Diabete.
A: Lamine ET. Z. Kallal.
S: PAMCA.
D: 1/1988
A: In french.

T: Estimation of Parathyroid Hormone In Bilharzial & Non Bilharzial Stone Formers.
A: Abdel-Rehyem R. Hegazy, M.E. El-sayed, A. Morsy, Seif El-Katib, & M. Kamel
S: MJCU.
D: 6/1988
A: The parahyroid hormone has a definitive role in pathogenesis of stones. The role of

P.T.H. in bilharzial stone formers in comparison to non-bilharzial stone formers is not clear. The present series consists of 150 cases, 50 bilharzial and 50 non-bilharzial stone formers, while the remaining 50 cases represent a control group. All cases of the stones are characterised by being calcium containing calculi. Parathyroid hormone was estimeated in all cases. We conclude that the parathyroid hormone is not the main pathogenic factor in stone formation in bilharzial stone formers.

البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى

يسعد الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية أن تواصل نشر " البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى " فى سلسلة من الأجزاء المتعاقبة المرتبطة بالتخصصات الطبية المختلفة.

وقد لقيت الأجزاء التى تم نشرها من هذه البيليوجرافيا ترحيباً واسع النطاق من الأطباء العاملين وأعضاء هيئات التدريس والباحثين وكليات الطب ومؤسسات التعليم الطبى ومراكز البحوث الطبية ومؤسسة الرعاية والتخطيط والإدارة الصحية .

وقد بدأ العمل فى إصدار هذه البيليوجرافيا منذ ١٩٨٦ ، وتم حصر الانتاج العلمى فى مجال البحوث الطبية الاساسية والأكاديمية والاكلينكية من خلال ١٥٠ دورية طبية ما بين مجلات الكليات والمعاهد الطبية القومية، والجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة فضلاً عن إصدارات المؤتمرات المختلفة والهيئات القومية كالأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية ، وإدارة الخدمات الطبية للقوات المسلحة ، و اتحاد الاطباء العرب ،و المؤتمرات الافرواسيوية و الجمعية الطبية المصرية والجمعية المصرية للأطباء الشبان ...الخ.

و قد بذل جهد كبير فى ترتيب وفهرسة وتصنيف هذه البحوث وإعداد ملخصاتها - ورتبت المداخل زمنياً، وعرضنا فى كل مدخل عنوان البحث (T) وأسماء مؤلفيه (A) جميعاً (بدون حذف أى من أسمائهم على سبيل الاختصار) ثم ذكرنا المصدر (S) وهو الدورية التى نشر فيها البحث بالحروف المختصرة التى يجد القارىء قائمة بها فى أول كل جزء من أجزاء البيلوجرافيا ، وذكرنا تاريخ النشر (D) ثم اعقبنا ذلك كله بملخص واف (A) للدراسات المعملية يتضمن الهدف من البحث، ومنهج البحث ،أو خطته ، والنتائج التى توصل إليها الباحثون وما انتهوا إليه من توصيات.

وحرصنا مع هذا كله على أن نصنف هذه البحوث فى أجزاء متعاقبة مرتبطة بالتخصصات التى تمارس على المستوى القومى فى مصر ، وعلى هذا النحو تم انتهاء العمل من الأجزاء الآتية:-

الجزء الأول : أمراض وجراحة العظام
الجزء الثانى : الجراحة العامة
الجزء الثالث : أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية
الجزء الرابع : طب الأطفال
الجزء الخامس : العلوم الطبية الأساسية

الجزء السادس : الأنف والأذن والحنجرة
الجزء السابع : طب وجراحة العيون
الجزء الثامن : الغدد الصماء

وفى خلال الأسابيع القادمة ترجو الأكاديمية أن تصدر الاجزء التالية :-
الجزء التاسع : طب وجراحة الأورام
الجزء العاشر : أمراض النساء والتوليد
الجزء الحادى عشر : الطب الطبيعى
الجزء الثانى عشر: الصحة العامة
الجزء الثالث عشر : الصحة المهنية
الجزء الرابع عشر : الأمراض الجلدية والتناسلية
الجزء الخامس عشر : الكلى والمسالك البولية

وقد شملت الببليوجرافيا ما نشر خلال الفترة من خلال بداية ١٩٨٥ وحتى نهاية عام ١٩٨٨

وقد أثبت تداول هذه الببليوجرافيا خلال الفترة الماضية مدى الحاجة إلى متابعة الجهد فيها من أجل بناء قاعدة معلومات طبية عربية تكون كفيلة بتحقيق التواصل العلمى والبحثى فى مجال العلوم الطبية كافة على مستوى الوطن العربى ، وتتيح فى الوقت نفسه الفرصة لتبادل هذه المواد مع قواعد البحوث العالمية والأجنبية تبادل الأنداد لا مجرد (تبادل) الناقلين بأموالهم دون أن يقدموا أى جهد فى مجال تتسارع فيها الجهود لاثبات الذات .

وعلى المستوى القومى أثبت نشر هذه الببليوجرافيا أنه ليس من المنطقى أن يتمكن الباحث المصرى من معرفة آخر ما كتب فى الموضوع الذى يبحث فيه فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على حين أن يجد السبيل إلى الإلمام بالجهد الذى بذل فى ذات الموضوع على مستوى وطنه بل حتى على مستوى جامعته أو اقليمه .

بل الادهى والأمر من ذلك أنه فى ظل تضخم الأقسام بباحثين من داخلها وخارجها، فكثيراً ما قدمت رسائل علمية فى ذات الموضوع من دون أن نشير إلى جهد ذات القسم أو الكلية فى ذات الموضوع ..وكثيراً ما اثيرت هذه النقطة فى أثناء مناقشة الرسائل .. وقد أدى هذا بالطبع إلى حدوث كثير من التكرار، وإلى عدم انقاد الوقت المهدر بدون حاجة حقيقية ... مما أضاف إلى الفاقد الذى لا يزال نشكو منه فى الجهد والوقت والمال.

كما أن غياب الببليوجرافيا القومية كان من أهم العوامل التى حالت دون أن تصاغ خطة قومية لبحوثنا الطبية بما يكفل أن تكون هذه البحوث ذات صلة حية بالواقع الطبى والآمال فى تغييره ورسم خريطة جديدة لهذا الوطن الذى يمثل المرض أحد عناءاته.

وحين نقدم هذا العمل لابناء وطننا الكريم نرجو أن نكون قد وفقنا إلى العمل على تحقيق بعض أهداف الأكاديمية المنصوص عليها صراحة فى قانون انشائها . ونرجو كذلك أن نمتد بهذا الجهد إلى مجالات أوسع بدءاً من مكتبة للدوريات القومية من خلال مكتبة الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية التى لا تكف عن الأزدهار بمعدلات مقبولة ، وانتهاء بانتاج أقراص ممغنطة على النحو الذى تم تقديم التراث الطبى الأمريكى فى سلسلة من "الأقراص الممغنطة المضغوطة المقروءة " (CDROM)

ولا بد لنا أن نقدم الشكر لكافة الأساتذة الدكاترة من رؤساء التحرير ومساعديهم وعمداء الكليات ورؤساء الجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة وأن نذكر بالتقدير الأساتذة الدكاترة محمد عبد اللطيف ، وعبد السلام جمعة ، ومحمد صقر .

د. محمد الجوادى

مدير تحرير المجلة الطبية المصرية الجديدة

لواء طبيب/فهمى السيد أبو أحمد

رئيس الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية